



Goddard Laser for Absolute Measurement of Radiance for Instrument Calibration in the Ultraviolet to Short Wave Infrared

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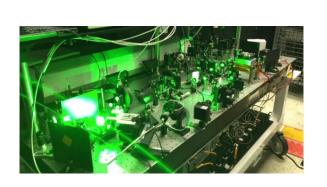
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Introduction

- Purpose
- Absolute radiometric scale
- Calibration scheme
- Narrow linewidth tunable sources



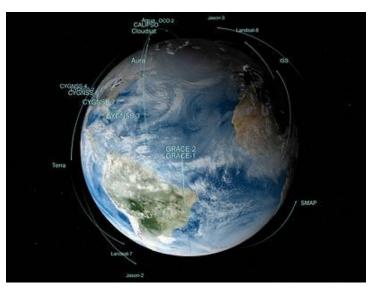




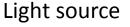








prelaunch calibration for instruments







Purpose

- Narrow linewidth, high spectral bandwidth sources provide higher signal and dynamic range, improved wavelength and radiance accuracy over broadband lamp based techniques
- More straightforward measurement and data interpretation flat field, full signal level
- Enables more science, reduced mission lifetimes & cost





Absolute radiometric scale

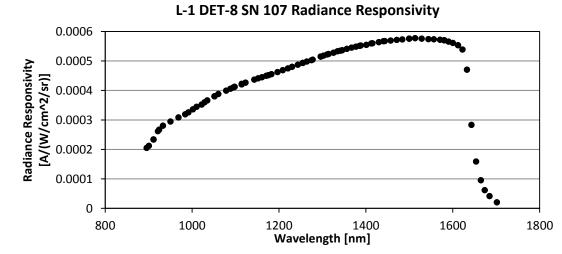
Radiance: power per unit area per unit solid angle $L = \frac{P}{A*\Omega}$

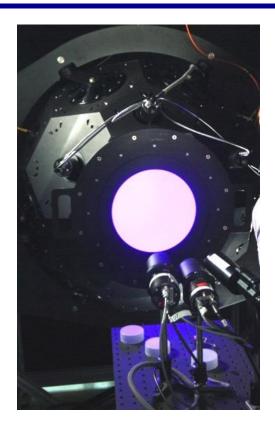
Spectral radiance: radiance per unit wavelength $L_{\lambda} = L/\Delta\lambda$

Greatest uncertainty is in optical power P

Area and solid angle are both traceable to meters

Optical power measured with electrical substitution radiometer and traceable to electrical units of measure





Integrating sphere with transfer radiometers

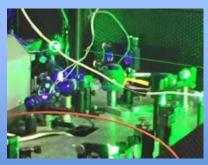
Narrow linewidth source eliminates error due to convolution of source spectrum with radiometer responsivity



Traceability path



POWR
Primary Optical Watt
Radiometer



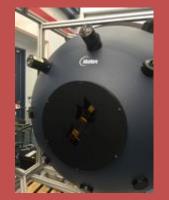
Stabilized laser source is used to transfer radiometric scale from POWR to portable transfer radiometer via another standard radiometer



LTD-11 #107 transfer radiometer



LTD-11 #107 transfer radiometer



Sphere Monitor



Satellite/airborne sensor

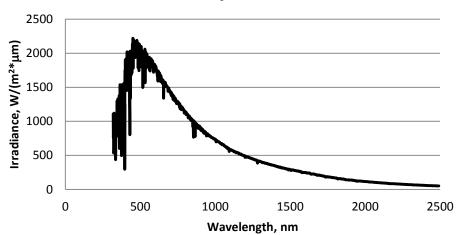


Tunable sources

Desired properties:

- Radiometrically stable
- Wavelength range covering the solar spectrum, 300 to 2500 nm
- Signal level comparable to maximum reflected solar radiance (snow and cloud cover at high sun angles)
- Linewidth << instrument under test
- Portability, minimal setup and facility infrastructure requirements
- Time efficiency: automated wavelength tuning, synchronized tuning with shutter cycling, instrument data collects
- Reliability: critical path operations

Solar spectrum

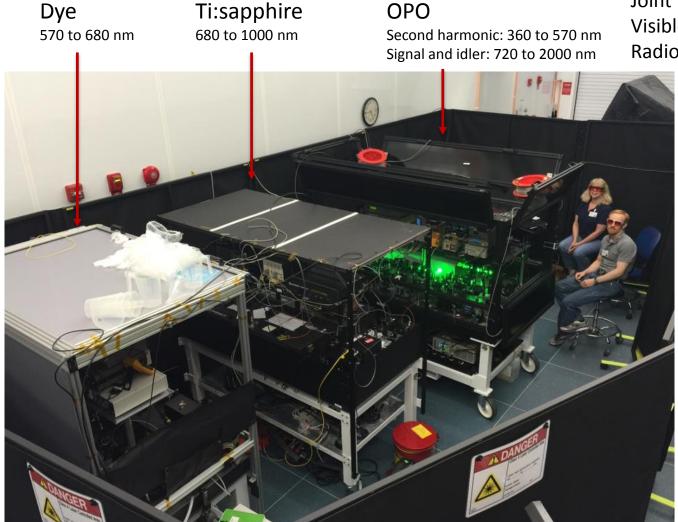


Lamp/monochromator
Titanium sapphire
Dye
Tunable diode

Optical parametric oscillator



Sources setup for JPSS-2



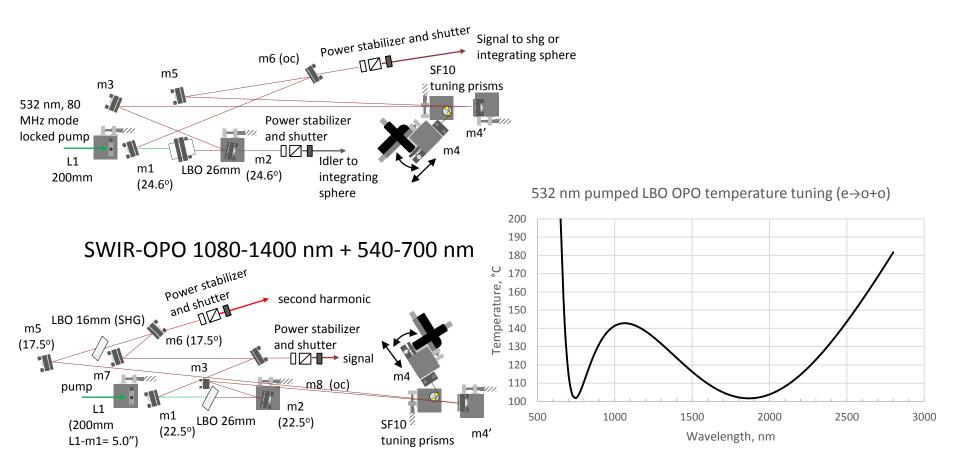
Joint Polar Satellite System 2 Visible and Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite calibration

Combination of tunable sources covering 360 to 2000 nm



Custom LBO OPO

NIR-OPO 680-1100 nm + 1200-2200 nm





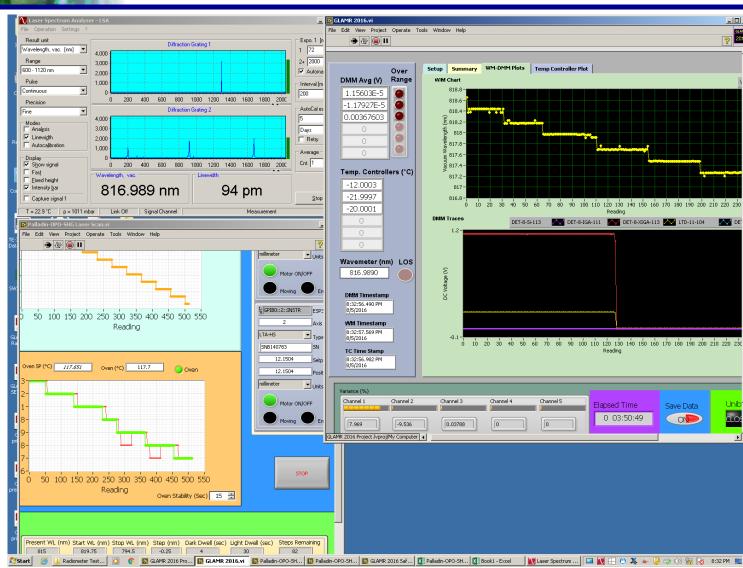
Automation

Real time display + recording of wavelength, radiance, shutter state, and OPO parameters

Light and dark dwell time

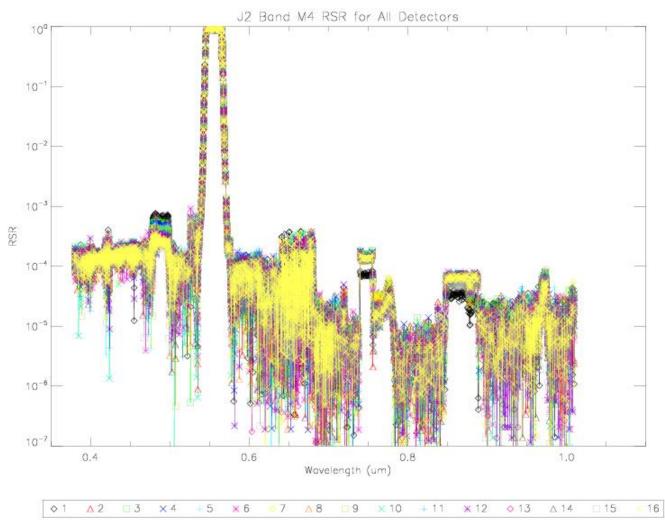
Scan wavelength interval

Automated tuning via parameter look up table





Example calibration data



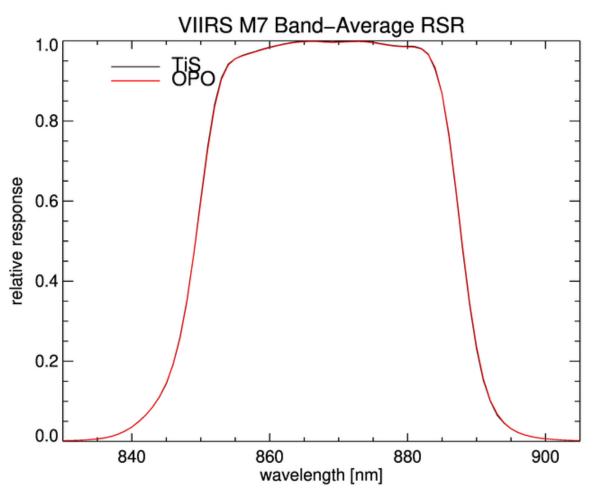
VIIRS band M2 showing electronic crosstalk with other bands





Quasi-CW & CW sources

Integrating sphere provides temporal as well as spatial averaging with characteristic time on the order of nanoseconds



Comparison of 80 MHz prf OPO and continuous wave Ti:sapphire laser used as sources for VIIRS band M7 calibration



Future work

- Deeper UV coverage
- Improved operation near degeneracy and water vapor absorption lines
- More repeatable wavelength steps, order of 0.1 nm
- Long term stability and decreased operator intervention during scans
- More power





Summary, acknowledgements

Broad band optical parametric oscillator developed covering 360 to 2000 nm

Automated scanning

Demonstrated portability without

realignment

Ability to support critical path

instrument calibration

Technical Support

Based on design work and built with assistance from the late Keith Lykke, **NIST**

Support

GOES-R

NPP

SAGF III - ISS

Landsat

PACF Ocean Color Instrument

CLARREO Pathfinder

Joint Polar Satellite System

















